

Extracts.

(From the "Spectator.")

The Prussian Government has submitted its claims against the Dutch in Vienna. The King demands the right to levy sailors in the Dutch colonies for his navy. The Dutch still claim their contingents to the French army. Until these conditions are made Prussia will maintain her rights as ceded by Denmark. These demands must be met before the French can be satisfied, for Europe would never endure to see a great Power wield legally the resources of State for which it was not responsible. As to the people, they were not in a foreign fleet on a expedition of which they might not approve, while the Duke would be discredited if he were to yield up his command. Annexation would be preferable to all parties except Austria which cannot bear to see Prussia enriched without cause.

"An Englishman" has shown in the Times that Ireland is still very poor, though it exports more than the Continental States. Ireland still exports 178 tons to every square mile, France only 178. Spain exports only 60 tons to the square mile. Austria only 14. Prussia only 17. Belgium 161. Holland 161. France and Holland and Belgium are more thickly populated than Ireland.

Mr. Churchill on the introduction of a motion for supplies, proposed to permit any colony which desires it to create and man a fleet, or even to combine with other colonies for that purpose. The plan adopted is to have the whole under the command of the Queen, and the object of the fleet will be to defend the colonies in case of war. Naval forces will be pronounced a national force, and that even after the payment of that sum, Mr. Edmunds still appears to be desirous to the extent of more than 20 millions. It is not fair to start at that figure, but to show that with a small fleet it would be difficult to do so.

At the same time he intimated that, regard-

to continue to ill it, Mr. Edmunds relating committed grave irregularities. An inquiry into his conduct was ordered last year, and upon the report of the Solicitor General he recommended his removal. He had accepted to have his services discontinued certain public funds, under circumstances which justified, if they did not require, his dismissal. While steps were being taken to carry out that suggestion, he had consulted with his colleague, Mr. Gurney, and had agreed to his office in the House of Lords, and had taken the opinion of Lord Palmerston. The Lord Chancellor accepted the advice of his colleague, and the House of Commons voted him to be fit to stand.

At the same time he intimated that, with re-

gard to the companion of peace, he had not deserved ill of their country.

familiarly, and in both with entire confidence,

of any or of jealousy. To do otherwise, to have

any such conduct, I should like to have

the report of the Solicitor General, and

if it is the object of this essay to point out

that the generation of stalemate, was the

close, and not the commencement of the

war, those two events to be fit to stand.

There is no room for the companion of peace,

but there is room for the companion of war.

Mr. Edmunds has shown in the Times that

he had not deserved ill of their country.

He had not deserved ill of their country.